

PIZHANKOVA, Vera Andreyevna; ~~PROBIT'KO~~, Lyudmila Aleksandrovna; LYALYUK,
I.P., red.; SHIVCHENKO, M.O., ~~tekhn.red.~~

[Kharkov mineral waters] Khar'kovskie mineral'nye vody.
Khar'kovskoe obl.isd-vo, 1958. 18 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(KHARKOV---MINERAL WATERS)

11-4

ca

Concentration of arsenic in the blood and the dynamics of its elimination from the organism in syphilis therapy by osarsol. F. L. Drobiz (Sverdlovsk Dermat. Venerol. Inst., Russia). *Vestnik Venerol. i Dermatol.* 1947, No. 1, 13-19. The colorimetric method of Sanger and Black was used for tracing the elimination of As in osarsol therapy. Each patient received within 35 days a total of 8.8 g. As from osarsol. One group had 2-day rest periods between the administrations, the other 3 days. In all cases urinary As rose on days of administration and fell to below 5 mg. in the rest periods. In the 3-day patients 6.00% of the As was eliminated in urine, in 2-day patients 0.54%; fecal elimination was 61.28 and 62.11% resp. In the 2-day cycle the retention was up to 62% of the amt. administered, min. amt. 12%. In the 3-day cycle these figures were 41% and 20%. Blood As varied from 0.002 to 0.5 mg. %. The use of a 2-day rest period cuts the actual treatment duration from 8 days to 7. G. M. K.

AS-5.1.1 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26																									
TITLE AND (AND) NUMBER																									
<i>1a</i> <i>11 H</i> THE ELIMINATION OF ARSENIC FROM THE BODY AND ITS CONCENTRATION IN BLOOD IN MASSIVE ARSENOTHERAPY (MAPHARSEN) BY INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION BY THE DROP METHOD. E. I. DROBIS (Sverdlovsk Dermatol. Inst.). <i>Vestnik Venerol i Dermatol.</i> 1949, No. 3, 18-23 (in Russian). Elimination of As through the kidneys and the intestinal tract begins on the 1st day of administration, reaching its max. in the urine on the 2nd day, in the feces on the 3rd day; the amt. eliminated drops sharply 2-3 days after the end of the administration but persists even after 24 days. On continuous administration for 6 days, 62.3% of the As introduced was eliminated in 7 days, 37.7% was retained in the body. In the course of the treatment, the concn. of As in the blood was 0.03-0.05 mg.%. N. I. Ikon																									
ASD 3L8 DETAILPOMAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
SOURCE SYMBOL																									
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EDITOR																									
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VOLUME																									
ISSUE																									
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SERIAL ON FILE																									

DROBIZ, F.D.

Excretion of arsenic from the organism in the treatment of
syphilis with various doses of arsenic preparations. Vest.ven.
i derm. no.1:49-50 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo oblastnogo koshno-venerologicheskogo instituta.
(Syphilis) (Arsenic in the body)

DROBIZ, F.D.

Excretion of arsenic by syphilis patients under treatment with novorsenol combined with penicillin or with pyrotherapy. Vest. ven. i derm.no.3:55 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo koshno-venerologicheskogo instituta.
(SYPHILIS) (ARSENIC IN THE BODY) (NEOARSPHEMAMINE)

DROBIZ, F.D.

"Effect of Cobalt and Nickel Salts on the Number of Sulfhydryl Groups in Proteins",
paper read at the First Ural Conference of Physiologists, Biochemists, and
Pharmacologists, Sverdlovsk, 5-8 June 1956.

Chair of Biochemistry, Sverdlovsk Medical Institute.

Sum. I305

- 24(7)

307/48-23-9-50/57

AUTHORS: Bogomolov, S. G., Drobiz, F. D., Morozov, A. G.

TITLE: The Spectroscopic Determination of the Microelements in Tissue Albumins

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 9, pp 1158 - 1159 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper animal albumins are investigated with respect to Co, Ni, and Cu, which are present within a concentration range of 0.1 - 0.001%. The albumins were extracted from various organs of white rats, were washed in alcohol, acetone, and ester and were then converted to ashes. After 20-fold enrichment the samples were investigated according to the method of three standards in a spectrograph of the type ISP-22. The sample was located in the crater of the lower carbon electrode. For the construction of the calibration curve synthetic standards were used, the setting of which is discussed in detail. The base material of these standards consisted of salts, to which Co-, Ni- and Cu-compounds were added in suitable quantities. For reasons of comparison, samples and standards of a vanadium compound (V_2O_5) were added. Reproducibility showed an arithmetical error of $\pm 5\%$. It is said in the summary that,

Card 1/2

The Spectroscopic Determination of the Microelements
in Tissue Albumins

SOV/48-23-9-50/57

in the case of the subcutaneous injection of chlorine salts of certain microelements, the content of these microelements in the albumins of some organs is greater than that in the corresponding organs of control animals. Co-, Ni-, and Cu-salts introduced into the body of animals are selectively enriched in the albumins of some organs. The accumulations are accompanied by an increase of the SH-groups, which confirms the opinion concerning a connection existing between the introduced microelements and the SH groups. There are 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Sverdlovskiy meditsinskiy institut (Sverdlovsk Medical Institute)

Card 2/2

DROBIZ, F.D., kand.med.nauk

Influence of silicic acid and sodium silicate on the change in the sorptive capacity of erythrocytes for amino acids. Sbor. rab. po silik. no.2:213-216-160. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Sverdlovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
(SILICIC ACIDS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(SODIUM SILICATES—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(ERYTHROCYTES)

NEVZOROVA, T.A.; DROBIZHEV, Yu.Z.

Somatic equivalent of circular psychosis and cyclothymia. Sov.
med. 26 no.12:45-49 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz kafedry psikiatrii (zav. - prof. V.M. Banskchikov) I
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSES)
(MEDICINE, PSYCHOSOMATIC)

MASLIYEV, A.T., dotsent; YUMASHEVA, Yu.S., kand. med. nauk; GAL'PERINA, R.Ye.;
DROBIZHEV, Yu.Z.

Treatment of depressive states with niamid (nialamide). Trudy 1-go MMI
25:279-286 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra psikhiiatrii 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Ienina meditsinskogo
instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova (zav. kafedroy prof. V.M.Banshchikov).

NEVZOROVA, T.A.; DROBIZHEV, Yu.Z.

Clinical varieties of somatic disorders originating in cyclothymia and manic-depressive psychosis. Trudy 1-go MMI 34:275-287 '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra psikhiiatrii (zav. - zasluzhennyi deiatel' nauki prof. V.M. Banskchikov) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

Drobizhev, V.

PEREZHOGIN, M.; DROBIZHEV, V.

Moscow Basin miners in the struggle for victory of the October
Revolution. Mast.ugl. 6 no.5:29-31 My '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Moscow Basin--Coal mines)

DROBIZHIN, Vladimir Zinov'yevich; IVANOV, R.S., red.

[The Soviet working class in the period of the socialist reconstruction of the national economy] Sovetskii rabochii klass v period sotsialisticheskoi rekonstruktsii narodnogo khoziaistva; leksiia, pročitannaia v Vysshei partiinoi shkole pri TsK KPSS. Moskva, Izd-vo VPSH i AON pri TsK KPSS, 1961. 61 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Labor and laboring classes)

117 AND 118-100131		PROCESSED AND REPRODUCED FROM		108 AND 118-100131	
BC				A-4	
Physiological antagonism of ions: toxic properties of pure nutrient salts. A. A. DRONKOV (Comp. rend. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., 1937, 17, 237—239). —Poa plants were grown with portions of their root systems in each of 4 separate solutions containing $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, KH_2PO_4, + KCl, MgSO_4, and Fe and trace elements respectively. Growth up to the flowering stage was as good as when the whole roots were placed in a mixed nutrient solution. Inferior growth in the former plants after flowering resulted from inability of roots to develop except in the $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ solution. Addition of $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ to each of the 4 separate nutrients permitted root and top growth equal to that in the single (mixed) nutrient solution. Physiological antagonism of nutrients is not due to toxic effects of individual nutrients but to relative insufficiency of one or more elements essential for a particular function in plant development. A. G. P.					
A.G.R.-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
10000 17101170		100000 MAY 1970		10000 100170	
100000 17101170		100000 MAY 1970		100000 100170	

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<i>Ca</i> The influence of the radioactive elements uranium, radium, thorium and actinium on the yield of plants. A. A. Dyshkov. <i>Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. 17, 220-221 (1957) (in English).</i>—The yields of the vegetative mass and of the seeds of pea plants grown in water culture contg. Hellsig's mist. & Ra were increased 80.27 and 182.35%, resp., by the addn. of 10⁻⁴ g. of Ra to 0.1 of water. The Ra content of the roots and stalks of the plants increased greatly. This amt. of Ra was optimum. As the Ra dose increased, the yield of both roots and vegetative mass decreased gradually, but doses of 10⁻² g. per 0.1 of water were not lethal for the plants. From 3 yr. expts. the author concludes that radioactive elements are necessary nutrient substances for the plant, that the radioactive elements U, Ra and Th cannot be used as substitutes for other nutrient elements, and that K cannot replace the other radioactive elements. Whether or not Ra, Th and U can replace each other has not been determined. L. Curzon																									
1956 U.S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 1956 U.S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

10A

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The influence of rare earths on plant growth. A. A. Drubhman. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. 17, 203* (1957) (in English).—The Khibiny apatites contain 0.7 to 3.5% of the rare earths, phosphorites 0.03–0.8% and some moss sometimes as much as 0.8%. Very low contents of the rare earths increase the yield of the peas, and seem to be important in the formation of the seed. The plants showed very poor growth in Hefstrig's mist. If no B or Mn had been added, but the rare earths increased the yield even when these 2 elements were present. As compared with the controls, 1 mg. of the rare earth oxides increased vegetative mass by 84.7%, the roots by 61.28% and the weights of the pods by 291.1%. The effect is slight during the first period of growth, before flowering and the development of the fruit, but is great in the second period.

R. R. Rushton

11D

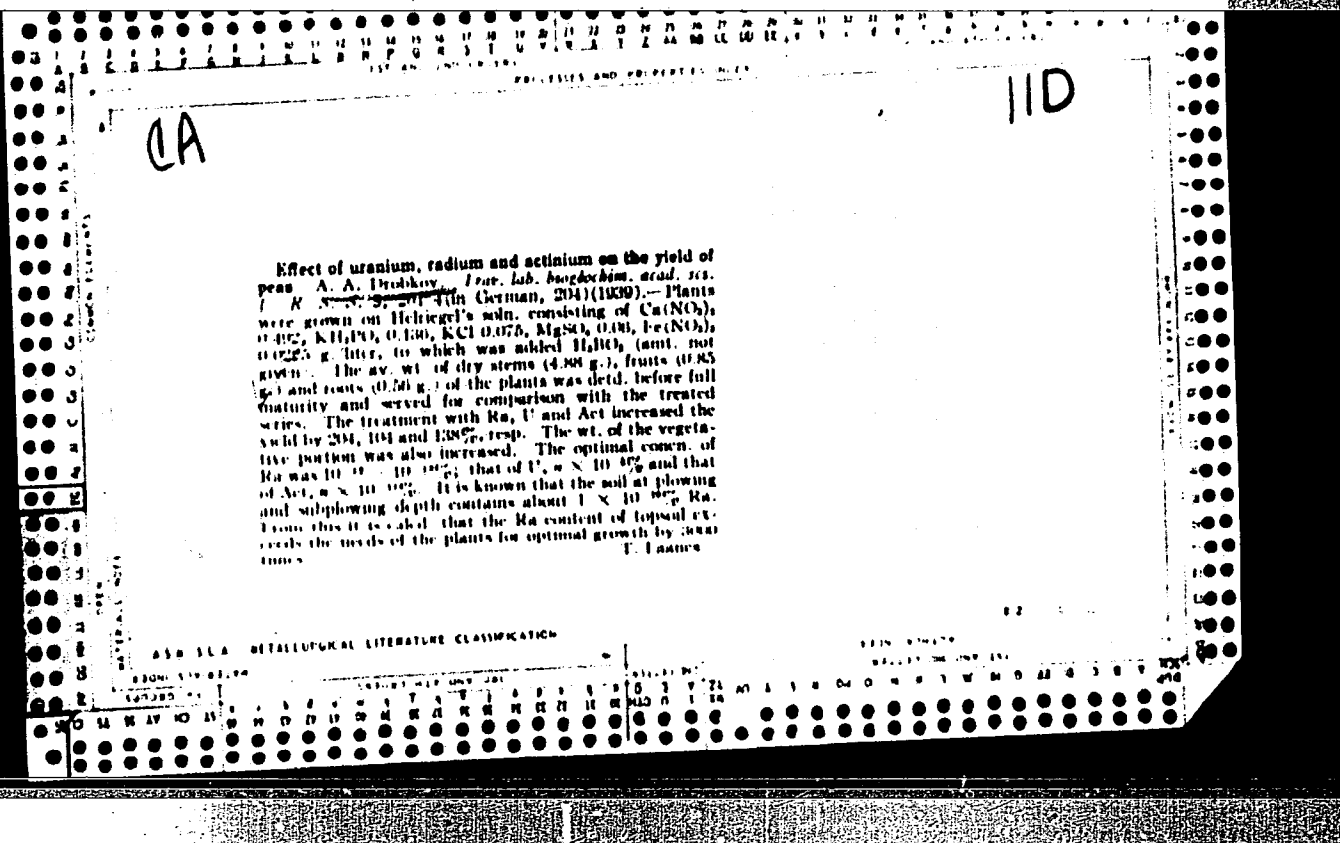
ASB-384 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

82001 519-02104

101001 419-041

81111 307

81111 307 419-041



Effect of radioactive elements and rare earths on yield and rubber content of kok-saghyz. A. A. DROBKOV (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1941, 32, 667-668). - When the plants are grown in sand watered with Hellriegel's solution, containing no Mn and B, the root yield and content of rubber are both low, but in presence of Mn and B, the root yield is increased 100%, and the amount of rubber is also increased. When 2.5×10^{-3} g. of rare earth oxides per 10 kg. of sand is present the root yield and rubber content are increased by 21 and 72.2% respectively, whilst with 2.5×10^{-2} g. of rare earth oxides the increases are 4.9 and 101.8%, respectively. Although Ra is more effective than the rare earths in increasing the root yield, it has less influence on the rubber content. With 10 g. of Ra the root yield and rubber content are increased 32.5 and 32.7%, respectively, whilst with 10 g. of Ra the increase is 50.8% in both cases.

J. N. A.

Influence of cerium, lanthanum, and samarium on development of peas. A. A. DROBKOV (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1941, 32, 669-670).-- When peas are grown in 6 l. of Hellriegel solution containing 5 mg. of H_3BO_3 , 10 mg. of $MnSO_4$, and various concns. of $Cd(NO_3)_2$, $La(NO_3)_3$, and $Sm(NO_3)_3$, there is in almost every case a favourable effect on the plant. With 10^{-3} g. of Ce or La the wt. of green mass increases 22.6%, whilst with 10^{-3} g. of Sm. the increase is only 11.5%. With 10^{-3} g. of rare earths the increase in wt. of vegetative organs and seeds is 65.23 and 45.66%, respectively. With the same amounts of Ce, La, and Sm, the corresponding increases are 40.7 and 26.01, 25.48 and 30.17, and 35 and 39.64%, respectively.

J. N. A.

110 AND 110A PROCEEDS AND PROCEEDS INDEX 110 AND 110A PROCEEDS

110

Accumulation of rubber by kok saghyz at different periods of its life. A. A. Drobkov (W. I. Vernal'sky Lab. of Geobotany, Problems, Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 47, 373 (1965); *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.S.S.R.* 47, 593-5 (1965) (in English); *Ch. C.I.* 38, 1001. Rubber is present in the plant in a mobile form and serves as a reserve nutrient material, easily excreted by the plant at critical moments of growth. The increase in rubber content of the roots at the beginning of winter is explained by a partial conversion of carbohydrates into rubber. The roots are highest in rubber content by the 2nd spring, at the time of full development of the roots, and it is at this time also when the greatest yield of rubber per unit area is obtained. Somewhat later harvesting may be permitted when seed production is desired or when the roots are underdeveloped. J. E. Webster

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

110

DROBKOV, A. A.

PA 4785

USSR/Nitrogen Fixation
Radioactive metals
Bacteria

1945

"Effect of Radioactive Elements upon Development of
Root-nodule Bacteria, and upon their Assimilation
of Atmospheric Nitrogen," A. A. Drobkov, 3 pp

"CR Acad Sci" Vol XLIX, No 3

Experiments with water cultures of peas, treated
with radium. Nodule formation is greatly hastened.

4785

PROBROV, A. A.

PA 21T13

USSR/Chemistry

Rubber - Chemistry

Rubber - Culture

Sep 1946

"The Role of Carbohydrates in Rubber Formation in
Kok-saghyz (Kok-sagiz)," A. A. Drobkov, 4 pp

"Comptes Rendus (Doklady)" Vol LIII, No 8

The roots are found to contain the maximum amount of
rubber early in spring of their second year of life.
The rubber content, subsequently, is found to decrease
rather than to increase. The relation between rubber
content and carbohydrate content of subject plant is
studied. A table showing the interrelation is also
given.

21T13

Research Assoc.
Ruf. RUBBER Mfrs.
Rubber Abstracts

Planting

Significance of radio-active elements in plant life. A. A. DUBINKOV (Nauka i Zhizn', 1947, No. 3, 14-18; Izv. Akad. Nauk, 1948, 10, 102). - The author discusses first the role of macro- and micro-elements in plant physiology and then the part played by radio-active elements (including potassium) in promoting plant growth. Experiments are described in which plants grown in soil, water, or sand cultures with specially purified reagents grew less vigorously than similar cultures to which traces of radio-active elements had been added. Kobuschie was among the plants tested. The most favourable concentrations for water and sand cultures were 10^{-6} to 10^{-10} radium, and 10^{-6} to 10^{-8} uranium and thorium in 1 litre of culture solution or 1 kg. sand. 1224.32

1949

LA

The role of natural radioactive elements in the life of plants. A. A. Zhukov, *Sov. Agron.* 7, No. 9, 73-9 (1949).—Solv. cultures with sunflower, alfalfa, cotton, cucumbers, and other plants grown on purified salts without Ra, Th, or U lagged behind in their development. One of the difficulties in demonstrating the effect of radioactive elements is the fact that K used in the nutrient mixt. is radioactive, emitting β -rays and some γ rays. When all of the β -rays supplied by the optimum content of K were supplied by small quantities of uranium X, sugar beets and their sugar content exhibited increases. It is shown that the radioactivity concentrates in the young growth. The uptake of U increases during blooming and maturation. Plants utilize more of the radioactive elements when supplied in low concn. Most favorable doses in sand cultures are: 10^{-10} , 10^{-10} , Ra and 10^{-9} and 10^{-7} U and Th, resp., in the nutrient soln. Beets, kok-saghyz, clover, alfalfa, flax, cotton, and vegetables are especially responsive to radioactive elements. They are not to be looked upon as a universal fertilizer, and they do not substitute other nutrient elements. They act favorably when the macro- and microelements are supplied; they seem to act as vitamins in the animal organism. Org. manures do not serve the purpose of a universal manure that exclude the necessity of adding (sometimes) the micro- and radioactive elements. By use of photographic plates for the demonstration of radioactivity, D. shows that the radioactive elements distribute themselves throughout the plant but have

centers of concn. in the growing points, leaves, and fruit-bearing organs. The old lower leaves contain very little of these elements. Photographs of several plants showing the location of the radioactive element concn. are given.

E. S. Joffe

AA
All

Possible connection between molybdenum deficiency and low yield of clover. Kh. G. Vinogradova and A. A. Drozhkov (*S. R. Acad. Sci. USSR*, 1949, 68, 387-389).—The Mo content of dry clover rises from 70 to 100 p.p.m., and the yield of hay rises from 23 to 30, and that of seed from 1-1 to 3-1, cwt. per hectare, when the soil-Mo content is increased from 200 to 400 p.p.m. R. Tauson.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Radioactive Elements Sep 49

Biology - Plants

"A Radiophotographic Method for Quantitative Determination of Natural and Artificial Radioactive Elements in Plants," A. A. Drobkov, 4 pp

PA 2/50799

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVIII, No 1

Drobnkov's experiments showed that most efficient doses for furthering plant development are 10^{-13} g of radium and 10^{-5} - 10^{-4} g of uranium or thorium in food mixture. Obtained pictures of various plants in which organs of plant containing greatest amount of radioactive elements stand out

2/50799

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Radioactive Elements Sep 49
Biology - Plants (Contd)

brightly. Plants were superposed on a photographic plate and left in the dark for a certain time. This radiophotographic method permits precise determination of place where radioactive elements are most concentrated in plant. Submitted by Acad. A. I. Oparin, 1 Jul 49.

2/50799

DROBKOV, A. A.

"The Significance of Natural Radioactive Elements in the Life
of Plants and Their Effect on Carbohydrate Metabolism." Sub 29 Mar 51,
Inst of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in
Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

DROBKOV, A.A.

Biologic role of natural radioactive elements. Usp.sovrem.biol. 31
no.1:82-100 Jan-Feb 51.
(CML 20:5)

1. Moscow.

Natural radioactive elements and their biological role.
A. A. Drobkov (V. I. Vernadskii Inst., Geochem. and Annl.
Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Mikroelementy v
Zhizni Rastenii i Zhivotnykh, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Trudy
Konf. Mikroelement. 1950, 409-614(1952); cf. C.A. 45,
7170a.—A review with 60 references. G. M. K.*

Prof. J. W.

1. GLUSHCHENKO, I. Ye. and ~~DROBKO~~, A. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Plants - Metabolism
7. Intake and distribution of radioactive elements in grafted plants and their effect on the development of tomato plants, Izv. AN SSSR Ser. biol. No. 6, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

DROBKOV, Anton Andreyevich; ZHEZHNL', N.G., otv. red.; PARSADANOVA,
K.G., red. izd-va.; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[Effect of microelements and radioactive materials on plant
and animal life] Mikroelementy i estestvennye radioaktivnye
elementy v zhizni rastenii i zhiivotnykh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk SSSR, 1958. 206 p. (MIRA 11:11)
(Plants--Nutrition)
(Trace elements)
(Radioactive substances)

AUTHOR:

1971-12-14
 Drobkov, N. A. Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences,
 D. M. Drobkov, N. A. Drobkov, O. G.

TITLE:

The accumulation of naturally radioactive elements by soil
 microorganisms (ikonnnyy taya yestestvenno-radioaktivnykh
 elementov pochvennymi mikroorganizmami)

ABSTRACT:

Energy and Soil, 1971, 10, 130, 131, pp. 130-137
 130-137

ABSTRACT:

The authors mentioned first has proved in an earlier paper
 that various types of the microbes in question are
 very sensitive to radioactive irradiation. Others react only
 weakly and still others do not react at all to smaller doses
 of radium. The experimental evidence exposed in the present
 paper concerns the absorption and the accumulation of these
 elements by microbe cultures. The authors used very small
 quantities of salts of radium (chloride) as well as uranium
 and thorium (nitrates) to the nutrient media mixed with agar.
 The dosage of these elements approximately corresponded to
 the concentrations in the soil. They are not recorded by
 modern electron counters and are completely innocuous to test

Card 1/5

07/25-120-5-5(107)

The accumulation of naturally radioactive elements by toxic microorganisms

microbes. dried cellophane disks with the microbe colonies growing on them were placed into boxes with a sensitive film (I and II). After 1 - 6 months a radio autogram could be observed on it (Fig 1). It was found that the microbes are able to accumulate radioactive materials from substrates which they contain in infinitesimal concentrations. Photobacter, some types of tubercle bacteria as well as Pseudomonas proved to be the most active accumulators. They may be used as indicators of the present content and the concentration level of the radioactive materials in substrates and media. For this purpose, however, special methods should be developed. There are 1 figure and 1 reference, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: March 15, 1958

Card 2/5

50V/20-120-5-57/67

The Accumulation of Naturally Radioactive Elements by Soil Microorganisms

1. Bacteria--Effects of radiation
2. Radioactive substances--Dosage determination
3. Radioactive substances--Absorption
4. Microbes--Autoradiography

Card 3/3

PEYVE, Ya.V., glav. red.; ALIYEV, G.A., akademik, red.; ABUTALYBOV, M.G., prof., red.; BERZIN, YA.M. [Berzins, J.], akademik, red.; VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik, red.; VLASYUK, P.A., akademik, red.; VOYNAR, A.O., prof., red.; DROBKOV, A.A., prof., red.; KATALYMOV, M.V., prof., red.; KOVAL'SKIY, V.V., red.; KOVDA, V.A., red.; KEDROV-ZIKHMAN, O.K., akademik, red.; LEONOV, V.A., akademik, red.; PETERBURGSKIY, A.V., prof., red.; SINYAGIN, I.I., red.; CHERNOV, V.A., prof., red.; CHANISHVILI, Sh.F., red.; SHKOL'NIK, M.Ya., prof., red.; SHCHERBAKOV, A.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; VENGRANOVICH, A., red.; DYMARSKAYA, O., red.; KLYAVINYA, A. [Klavina, A.], tekhn. red.

[Use of trace elements in agriculture and medicine; transactions]
Primenenie mikroelementov v sel'skom khoziaistve i meditsine; trudy.
Riga, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Latvliiskoi SSR, 1959. 706 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po mikroelementam. 3d, Baku, 1958.
 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Peyve, Kovda). 3. AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Aliyev). 4. AN Latviyskoy SSR (for Berzin).
 5. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Vlasyuk, Kedrov-Zikhman). 6. AN Belorusskoy SSR (for Leonov).
 7. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Sinyagin, Koval'skiy). 8. Chlen-korrespondent AN Gruzinskoy SSR (for Chanishvili).
- (Trace elements) (Biochemistry) (Agriculture)

DROBKOV, A.A., prof., doktor biolog. nauk

Radioactive elements and crop yields. Zemledelie 23 no.8:24-35
Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Radioactive substances)

(Plants, Effect of radioactivity on)

KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A., prof., otv. red.; DROBKOV, A.A., doktor biol.
nauk, red.; ZYAGINTSEV, D.G., kand. biol. nauk, red.;
CHISTYAKOVA, K.S., tekhn. red.

[Microorganisms in agriculture] Mikroorganizmy v sel'skom
khoziaistve; trudy Mezhvuzovskoi nauchnoi konferentsii. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1963. 207 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Krasil'nikov).
(Agricultural microbiology)

DROBKOV, A.A., doktor biologicheskikh nauk

Chemical elements and life. Priroda 52 no.8:45-52 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:9)
(Trace elements) (Radioactive substances)

PROBKOVA, A. I.

Interrelations between different conditions of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium nutrition on the yield and change in the chemical composition of plants. Izv. VNIISOR. Ser. biol. no. 3:420-423 My-Je 64. (MIRA 17:5)

I. Department of Biological Sciences, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Moscow.

KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A.; DROBKOV, A.A.

Accumulation of natural radioactive elements by Azotobacter, algal cells and protozoans. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.2:486-487 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Krasil'nikov).

139831-66 EST(1)/EST(m) SOTF DO/6D-2

ACC NR: AP6018849

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/163/002/0486/0487

AUTHOR: Krasil'nikov, H. A. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Drobkov, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Accumulation of natural radioactive elements by azotobacter, algae, and protozoa

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 2, 1965, 486-487

TOPIC TAGS: algae, protozoology, fungus, bacteriology, bacteria, alpha particle, radium, nuclear emulsion, alpha radiation, silver compound

ABSTRACT: Azotobacter cells grown on Czapek's medium containing radium were placed on slides, fixed, and, in the dark, covered with a thin layer of A-2 nuclear photoemulsion, which is highly sensitive to alpha radiation. The cells were then left exposed for some time in darkness after which the slides with the biomass were developed, fixed, dried, and photographed under the microscope. The photographs clearly showed the tracks of the alpha particles released by the Azotobacter cells. All the cells did not form tracks, although they contained radium and its decay products. The fungus Phoma, various species of algae and protozoans were cultured in Knop's nutrient medium with radium. The subsequent procedure was the same as for Azotobacter. But these organisms failed to form tracks of alpha particles, which indi-

Card 1/2

L 39834-66

ACC NR: AP6018849

cates that they more or less completely absorbed radium from the nutrient solution, accumulating it in their cells. The formation of tracks is indicative of the great kinetic energy of alpha particles and their activity in reducing the atoms of silver chloride and bromide to metallic silver. Presumably a similar function is performed by alpha particles inside living cells. Each particle ionizes neutral molecules and atoms, exciting them and imparting to them a higher energy potential. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 20 / SUBM DATE: 21Apr65 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 *5*

DROBKOV, L.Z.

History of strumectomy in Russia. Probl. endok. i gorm. 6 no.6:
119 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(GOITER)

DROBKOV, L.Z., aspirant (Odessa)

Surgical treatment of thyrotoxicosis with the use of neuro-vegetative blok. Probl.endok.i gorm. 7 no.4:77-82 '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - Ya.M. Voloshin)
Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (dir. -
zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki USSR prof. I.Ya. Deyneka).
(THYROID GLAND—SURGERY) (AUTONOMIC DRUGS)

DROBLENKOV, V.F.

17/121

Turbulent Boundary Layer on a
Rough Curvilinear Surface.

532.526.4 :533.691.048

Izv.Akad.Nauk,Otd.tekh.

Mauk

(8)

1955

U.S.

V.F. Droblenkov

THIS offers a method of calculating the elements of a turbulent boundary layer on aerofoils of varying smoothness with the aid of the basic integral equation of impulses. The formula is derived for the full resistance of the aerofoil under conditions of a settled turbulent flow. Experiments carried out in a tunnel with aerofoils subjected to different surface treatment showed good agreement with the results obtained theoretically, particularly for high Re numbers. (Bibl.1)

MN

cyzpl

B

DROBLENKOV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of roughness on body resistance. Trudy NTO sud.prom.
8 no.4:145-152 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Frictional resistance (Hydrodynamics))

DROBLENKOV, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determination of the resistance of a ship's shape. Sudostroenie
26 no.8:8-10 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Ship resistance)

GERASIMOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich; ~~DROBLENKOY, Viktor Feoktistovich;~~
RODIONOV, A.I., retsenzent; VASIL'YEV, B.F., retsenzent;
IVANOV, A.P., red.; MEDNIKOVA, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Submarine boats of imperialist countries] Podvodnye lodki
imperialisticheskikh gosudarstv. Moskva, Voen.isd-vo M-va
obor.SSSR, 1960. 221 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Submarine boats)

GERASIMOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich; DROBLENKOV, Viktor Feoktistovich;
RODIONOV, A.I., retsenzent; VASIL'YEV, B.F., retsenzent;
ANTONOV, D.A., retsenzent; IVANOV, A.P., red.; KRASAVINA,
A.M., tekhn. red.

[Submarine boats of imperialist countries] Podvodnye lodi im-
perialisticheskikh gosudarstv. Izd.2., dop. Moskva, Voenizdat,
1962. 301 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Atomic submarines) (Submarine boats)

SHMYREV, A.N., kand. tekhn.nauk, inzhener-polkovnik; DROBLENKOV,
V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, inzhener-kapitan 2-go ranga

A useful handbook. Mor. sbor. 47 no.10:93 0 '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

NARUSEBAYEV, Aleksandr Abdugaparovich; LISOV, Gennadiy Petrovich;
DROBLENKOV, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
~~KAMESHKOV, K.A., nauchn. red.~~; MISHKEVICH, G.I., red.

[Secret of the loss of the "Treshera" Leningrad, Sudostro-
enie, 1964. 97 p. (MIRA 17:12)

ACC NR: AP6033309

SOURCE CODE: UR/0375/66/000/010/0032/0039

Author: Shmyrev, A. N. (Doctor of technical sciences; Professor; Engineer; Colonel);
Droblenko, V. F. (Candidate of technical sciences; Engineer; Captain of second rank)

ORG: none

TITLE: Hydrobionics serves the fleet

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 10, 1966, 32-39

TOPIC TAGS: bionics, hydrobionics, marine engineering

ABSTRACT: Hydrobionics is a new branch of bionics dealing with the study of marine biological forms, their methods of locomotion, and the possible application of these principles to ship design and operation. Among the basic subjects of research are: development of new shapes for easier motion in water media as well as new propulsion units and control elements; development of new methods of transmitting, recording, measuring and detecting acoustic and other signals in water media; development of new reliable automatic control systems and systems for coding, transmission, processing, and storing of information; and accomplishing submersions to great depths. In addition to these basic subjects there are a number of individual topics which are of great importance to navigation, i.e., orientation, location, camouflage, temperature control in water media, and others.

SUB CODE: 06, 13/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

S/019/61/000/020/040/093
A152/A126

AUTHORS: Kovalevskiy, R.Ye., and Kozhechenkov, S.D.

TITLE: Vacuum-tight ceramic-to-metal joint

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, no. 20, 1961, 33

TEXT: Class 21g, 1307. No. 141950 (695730/26 of January 30, 1961).
A vacuum-tight ceramic-to-metal joint, differing from others in that in order to improve its reliability and resistance to heat, the metal parts of this joint are connected to the ceramic part on different sides and also between each other, and they are made of metals with different coefficients of thermal expansion. ✓

Card 1/1

25(2)

SOV/19-59-11-225/277

AUTHORS: Burov, A.S., Kozhedub, Z.V., Kovneristyy, K.S.,
Kuz'min, A.D., and Maskileyson, A.M.

TITLE: A Flying Saw

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1959, Nr 11, p 52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 49c, 20⁰¹. Nr 120399 (598584/25 of 28 April
1958). Depending on the Author's Certificate
Nr 110071. A design variation of the subject saw
in which the mechanism for feeding pipes to the saw
disk is designed in the form of a shaped lifting
roller placed under the piece to be cut.

Card 1/1

SKALICKY, J. (Bratislava, Zochova 5); SILJAN, B.; DROBNA, L.

Determination of glutamic-oxalacetic transaminase in the placenta and in the blood serum of pregnant women. Cesk. gynek. 30 no.1:111-114 Mr'65.

1. I. gyn.-per. klinika Lekarske fakulty University Komenskeho v Bratislave (prednosta: prof. dr. S. Stefanik).

DROBNY, M.; CUNDERLIK, V.; DROBNA, L.

Values of progesterone fractions in the peripheral blood of women with dysfunctional hemorrhage. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.11:665-670 15 D '65.

1. Oddelenie klinickej patofyziologie pri Katedre experimentalnej patologic Lek. fak. Univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduci Katedry doc. MUDr. E. Barta, CSc.), Ustav narodniho zdravi -- Porodnica v Sturove (byv. veduci doc. MUDr. V. Cunderlik, CSc.) a I. zenska a porodnicka klinika Lek. fak. Univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduci prof. MUDr. S. Stefanik).

DROBNA, Z.

"Modest Handicraft; Some Notes on the Ceramics of the 14th-16th Centuries", P. 76, (CESKY LID, Vol. 40, No. 2, Apr. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EFAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

DROBNER, MIECZYSLAW

POLAND/Acoustics - Architectural Acoustics

J-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 9, 1958, No 21346

Author : Drobner Mieczyslaw

Inst : ~~Not Given~~

Title : Acoustical Analysis of Concert and Opera Halls.

Orig Pub : Architektura, 1958, No 2, 65-68

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

DROBNER, V.L.

Boari's operation in ureteral stenosis caused by extrauterine endometriosis. Urologia. no.5:46-47 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Klinicheskaya bol'nitsa (nachal'nik M.D.Vishnevskaya),
Petrozavodsk.

DROBNER, V.L.

Cases of detecting insects in the urine. Med. paraz. 1
paraz. bol. 34 no.2:240-241 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gorodskaya poliklinika No. 1, Petrozavodsk.

DROBNER, V. L.

Sarcoma of the urinary bladder. Vop. onk. 8 no.2:79-80 '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - zasl. vrach RSFSR Z. M.
Isserson) gorodskoy bol'nitsy, g. Petrozavodsk.

(BLADDER--TUMORS)

DROBNER, V.L.

Gigantic ureteral calculus. Khirurgiia 38 no.12:106-107

D '62.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Respublikanskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy
vrach Karel'skoy ASSR L.T. Filimonova) Karel'skoy ASSR.

DROBNER, V.L.

Unusual x-ray phenomenon in puerperal cystitis. Vest. rent. i rad.
39 no.1:71-72 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR
Z.M. Isserson) Petrozavodskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.

SAMSONOV, V.A.; DROBNER, V.L. (Petrozavodsk)

Tumorlike endometriosis of the urinary bladder with a compression of the prevesical section of the ureter. Arkh. pat. 27 no.3:77-79 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - doktor med. nauk V.A. Samsonov) meditsinskogo fakul'teta Petrozavodskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i Ob'yedinennaya otdelencheskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach M.D. Vishnevskaya) st. Petrozavodsk Oktyabr'skoy zheleznoy dorogi.

DROBNÍ, J., Terplan, Z.

Dynamic investigation of simple mechanisms moving in a plane. p. 115.
(KOZLEMANEVI. Vol. 21, no. 1/4, 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 5, no. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

DROBNI, J.

Dynamic testing of mechanisms in considering friction power and moment of friction. p.379

EPITOANYAG. (Epitoanyogipari Tudományos Egyesület)
Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 11, no.10, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC., Vol. 8, no.12, Dec. 1959
Uncl.

RAMOVŠ, Anton; GRIMSICAR, A.; PAVLOVEC, R.; DROBNE, F.; FLEMICAR, Mario, dr.; KUSCER, D.; US, H.

Reports on the activity of the Slovenian Geologic Society during 1957-58. Geologija Slov 6:316-322 '60 (publ. '61).

1. Predsednik Slovenskega geoloskega društva (for Ramovs).
2. Tajnik Slovenskega geoloskega društva (for Grimsicar).
3. Referent za predavanja Slovenskega geoloskega društva (for Pavlovec).
4. Blagajnik Slovenskega geoloskega društva (for Drobne).
5. Komisija za standard geoloske karte Slovenskega geoloskega društva (for Plenicar).
6. Komisija za geolosko nomenklaturu Slovenskega geoloskega društva (for Kuscer).
7. Sekcija za srednjesolski pouk geologije Slovenskega geoloskega društva (for Us).

DROBNE, K.

"The Freiberg research paper C 131." Reviewed by K. Drobne.
Rud met zbor no.3:295 '62.

DROBNER, V.L.

Calcified solitary cyst in the kidney. Urologia. 29 no.2:50-51
Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Klinika obshchey khirirurgii (sav. - doktor med. nauk F.M.Danovich)
meditsinskogo fakul'teta Petrosavodskogo universiteta na baze zheleznodorozhnoy bol'nitsy.

DROBNY, Sándor, dr.; HODNY, Elemer, dr.

Heart tamponade caused by thoraco-abdominal stab wound. Orv. hetil.
96 no.47:1307-1310 20 Nov 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Seveszeti Klinikájának
(igazgató: Hedri Endre dr. egyet. tanár) közlem.

(HEART,

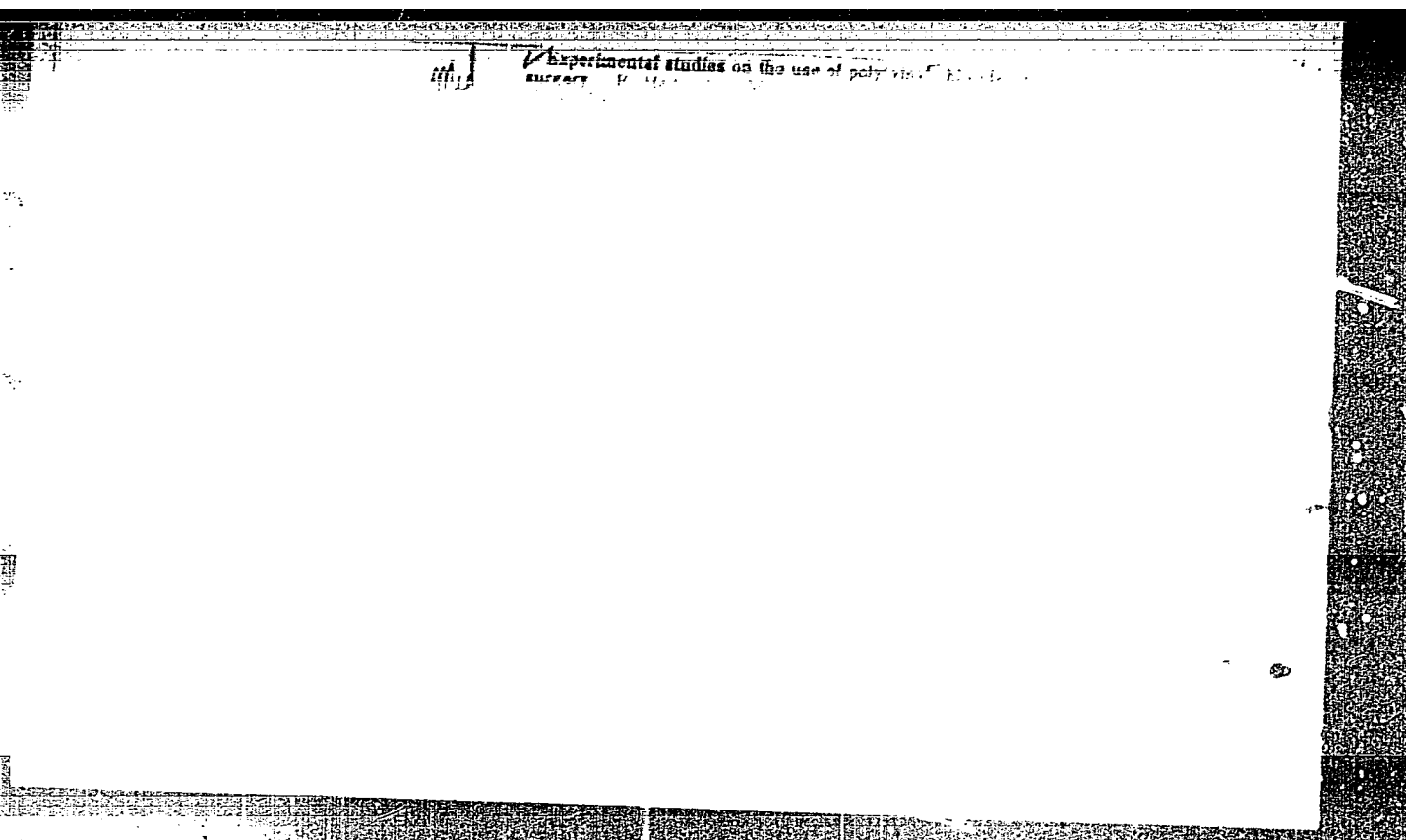
tamponade, traum.)

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,

thoraco-abdom., causing heart tamponade)

(THORAX, wounds and injuries,

causing heart tamponade)



DROBNÍ, Sándor, dr.,; MOLLOS, Zoltan, dr.

Spontaneous rupture of the spleen in malaria. Orv. hetil. 97
no.24:667-669 10 June 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostud. Egyetem I. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának
(igaz. Hedri Endre dr. egyet. tanár) és I. sz. Belklin. (igaz.
Rusznay István dr. egyet. tanár) közl.

(SPLEEN, rupt.

spontaneous , in malaria, splenectomy (Hun))

(MALARIA, compl.

spleen rupt., spontaneous, splenectomy (Hun))

INCZE, Ferenc; DEQBNI, Sandor

Sigmoiditis. Orv. hetil. 100 no.3:120-124 18 Jan 59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának
(igazgató: Hedri Endre dr. Egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(COLITIS

sigmoiditis (Hun))

DROBNI, Sander, Dr.; INCZE, Ferenc, Dr.

Early myasthenic bulbar crisis following thymectomy. Orv. hetil. 100
no.8:295-297 22 Feb 59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának
(igazgató: Hedri Endre dr. egyet tanár) közleménye.

(THYMUS, surg.

excis. in myasthenia gravis followed by temporary resp.
paralysis (Hun))

(RESPIRATION

resp. paralysis, temporary, following thymectomy in myasthenia
gravis (Hun))

(MYASTHENIA GRAVIS. surg.

thymectomy followed by temporary resp. paralysis (Hun))

Drobní, Sándor, dr.; INCZE, Ferenc, dr.

Successful resection of half of the small intestine in mesenterial thrombosis. Orv. hetil. 101 no.33:1182-1184 14 Ag. '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. sz. Sebészeti Klinika
(THROMBOSIS surg)
(INTESTINE SMALL surg)
(MESENTERY dis)

DROBNI, Sandor, dr.

Single stage colectomy with transposition of the small intestine and preservation of the sphincter in ulcerative colitis. Orv. hetil. 102 no.42:1995-1997 15 0 '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, I sz. Sebészeti Klinika.

(COLITIS ULCERATIVE surg)

DROHNI, Sandor, dr.; NAGY, Laszlo, dr.; INCZE, Ferenc, dr.

Recurrent rectal neurinoma. Orv. hetil. 105 no.25:1188-1190
21 Je '64

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Sebészeti Klinika
és II. Kóronctani Intézet.

HUNGARIAN

DECEMI, Sandor, Dr, DOOZY, Agnes, Dr, GERENDAS, Mihaly, Dr; Medical University of Budapest, I. Surgical Clinic and National Blood Transfusion Service (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Sebészeti Klinika és Országos Vertranszfúziós Szolgálat).

"New Liver Resection Technique."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 13, 31 Mar 63, pages 606-607.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The authors report a new technique for liver resection. The liver tissue is cut by plexi-knives. The form of the knives corresponds to that of the resection surface which is covered by it and bleeding is controlled by pressing the tissue against the knife. While the knife is gradually retracted, the bleeding is stopped by tying off the vessels and suturing the liver tissue between bioplast buttons. Two left sided hepatectomies were done by the new technique, the patients are well, the operation was significantly shortened and the danger of hemorrhage decreased to a minimum. The method is recommended for hepatectomies and resections due to tumors and injuries. 14 Western. 11 Eastern European references.

1/1

- END -

2254, 2473
CSG-2000-N

DROBNI, Sandor, dr.; DOCZY, Agnes, dr.; GERENDAS, Mihaly, dr.

A new method of liver resection. Orv. hetil. 104 no.13:606-607 31 Mr
'63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Sebészeti Klinika és Országos
Vertranszfúziós Szolgálat.
(HEPATECTOMY) (SURGICAL EQUIPMENT)

Drobnic, L.

(2)

SURNAME (in caps) Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation:

Source: Belgrade, Veterinarski glasnik, No 9, 1961, pp 751-754.

Data: "Treatment of the Staphylococcal Mastitis in Cows."

Authors:

BATIS, J., Veterinary Center (Veterinarski zavod), Ljubljana
DROBNIC, L., Department of Veterinary Medicine of the Faculty of Agronomy,
Forrestry, and Veterinary Medicine (Veterinarski odjel Fakultete za
agronomijo, gozdarstvo in veterino), Ljubljana

115

DROBNICA, Jozef, inz.

The main tasks of power engineering in 1962. Energetika Cz 12 no.4:169-173 Ap '62.

1. Elektraren Novaly, n.p.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Application. Food Industry.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 45020.

Author : Drobnica L.

Inst :

Title : The Preservative Properties of Black Mustard Seed.

Orig Pub: Prumysl potravín, 1957, 8, No 4, 194-198.

Abstract: Experiments were carried out on preservation of
cider with ground seeds of black mustard (French).
In a series of parallel experiments the previously
isolated sinigrin was subjected to enzymatic de-
composition with myrosinase. For the control of the
results obtained use was made of pure allyl-isothio-
cyanate. Bibliography 10 references.

Card : 1/1

DROBNICA, L.

SCIENCE

DROBNICA, L., and others. Antimicrobial effect of synthetic isothiocyanic acid ester. I. p. 672.

Vol. 12, no. 9, 1957.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 12, Dec. '58

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA F
 Category : Microbiology - General Microbiology
 Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No.19, 1958, 65924
 Author : Kockova-Kratochvilova, A.; Drobicka, L.
 Institut. : -
 Title : Classification of Wine Yeasts
 Orig Pub. : Preslia, 1957, Vol.29, No.3, 269-277
 Abstract : The authors divide the wine yeasts into three groups depending on the shape of the cells: I - circular, II - semioval, III - elongated cells. These groups are distinguished among themselves by their resistance to the content of alcohol in wines and by the end products of their fermentation. Each group of yeasts is characteristic of a definite type of wine. Yeasts isolated from grapes may be assigned both to groups I and II. Group III yeasts have arisen, probably, as the result of selection; they are the most stable in the presence of unfavorable conditions which result when the culture is kept under paraffin. From authors' summary.
 Card: 1/1

DROBNICA, L.

NEMEC, Pavol; DROBNICA, Imrovit; ANTOS, Kamil; KRISTIAN, Pavol; HUIKA, Alexander; HORAKOVA, Matatina

Cancerostatic action of beta-naphthylisothiocyanate. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 5 no.2:207-208 1958.

1. Faculty of Chemistry, Slovak Polytechnical University, Bratislava.
Authors' address: Prof. Dr. P. Nemeo and co-workers, Chemicka fakulta Slovenskej vysokej školy technickej, Bratislava, Kollarovo námestie 1.

(CYANATES, effects,

~~B~~naphthylisothiocyanate, on exper. cancer)

(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS, effects,
same)

DROBNICA, L.; ZEMANOVA, M.

SCIENCE

DROBNICA, L.; ZEMANOVA, M. Hemoproteidic redoxases and isothiocyanates.
p. 282.

Vol. 13, No. 4, 1958.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 12, Dec. '58

DROBNICA, L.

Interference with the activity of some dehydrogenases in intact cells of Ehrlich ascites carcinoma (EAC) as 1 of the criteria in the investigation of carcinostatic antibiotics and other drugs. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 7 no. 4: 385-391 '60.

1. Lehrstuhl für Technische Mikrobiologie und Biochemie, Chemische Fakultät der Slowakischen Technischen Hochschule, Bratislava, Tschechoslowakei.

(NEOPLASMS exper)
(DEHYDROGENASES chem)
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS pharmacol)
(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol)

CHMEL, L.; BUCHVALD, J.; DROBNICA, L.

New and shortened therapy of superficial trichophytosis of the smooth skin with p-bromophenylisothiocyanate (PBFI). Cesk.derm. 34 no.6:365-373 D '60.

1. Dermato-venerologicka klinika lekarskej fakulty university Komenskeho v Bratislave; Vyskumne laboratorium mykologie, prednosta prof.dr. L.Chmel; Katedra technickej mikrobiologie a biochemie SVST v Bratislave, prednosta prof.dr. P.Nemec. cl. koresp. SAV.

(RINGWORM ther)
(THIOCYANATES ther)
(FUNGICIDES ther)

BALAN, J.; DROBNICA, L.

Cancerostatic action of beta-naphtylisothiocyanate on skin carcinoma of mice (preliminary report). Neoplasma 8 no.2:127-129 '61.

1. Department of Technical Microbiology, Biological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences; Faculty of Chemistry; Slovak Polytechnical University, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

(THIOCYANATES pharmacol) (NAPHTHALENES pharmacol)
(SKIN NEOPLASMS exper)

SVOBODOVA, Yvonne; DROBNICA, L.

Study of physiological and biochemical properties of *Candida albicans* strains causing various diseases. *Folia microbiol.* 7 no.5:312-319 '62.

1. Laboratory for Mycological Research of the Dermatological Clinic, Faculty of Medicine, Komensky University, Bratislava, and Department of Technical Microbiology and Biochemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Slovak Technical College, Bratislava.

(CANDIDA)

LANGER, P.; DROBNICA, L.; AUGUSTIN, J.

On the possible mechanism of the antithyroidal action of some natural mustard oils. *Physiol. Bohemosl.* 13 no.5:450-456 '64.

1. Institute of Endocrinology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava and Institute of Technical Microbiology, Chemical Faculty, Slovak Technical High School, Bratislava.

DROBNICA, L.; AUGUSTIN, J.

Reaction of isothiocyanates with amino acids, peptides and proteins. Pt.1. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.1:99-104 Jk '65.

1. Chemical Faculty of Slovak Technical University, Bratislava.
Submitted December 20, 1963.

DROBNICA, L.; AUGUSTIN, J.

Reaction of isothiocyanates with amino acids, peptides and proteins.
Pt.3. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.5:1618-1625 My '65.

1. Institute of Technical Microbiology and Biochemistry of
Chemical Faculty of the Slovak Technical University, Bratislava.
Submitted February 8, 1964.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VLACHOVA, D; DROBNICA, L

1. Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases,
Prague (for ?); 2. Institute of Technical Microbiology and
Biochemistry, Slovak Institute of Technology, Bratislava,
(for ?)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 3, March 1966, pp 997-1008

"Some relationships between biological activity and physico-
chemical properties of monosubstituted phenylisothiocyanates."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KRISTIAN, P; DROBNICA, L

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Institute of Microbiology and Chemistry, Slovak Technical University, Bratislava - (for both):(Kristian-Present Address: Institute of Organic Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences, P.J.Satarik University, Kosice)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 3, March 1966, pp 1333-1339

"Reactions of isothiocyanates with amino acids, peptides and proteins. Part 4: Kinetics of the reaction of substituted phenylisothiocyanates with glycine."

PIEKARA, A.; KACZMAREK, F.; DROBNIK, A.; GRAJA, A.; RAMISZOWNA, T.

Lasers of the Poznan center. Postepy fizyki 15 no.4:451-457 '64.

1. Department of Experimental Physics, A. Mickiewicz University,
Poznan, and Department of Dielectrics, Institute of Physics,
Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznan.

• 3000-65 EPP(b)-2/EPP(-)/EPP(n)-2/EPP(EK)/11/EPP(k)-2/201(h)/201(k)/EPP(k)/

Lasers at the Poznan scientific center

SOURCE: Postępy fizyki, v. 15, no. 4, 1964, 451-457

TOPIC TAGS: laser, ruby laser, helium neon laser, nonlinear optics, excitation

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12-172-65

LOCATION NR AP4047632

... were put into operation ($\lambda = 6943 \text{ \AA}$). One of them operates with a ruby

... lasers into operation. The output power of the lasers in continuous operation is a few milliwatts. The ... work is to in-

... The ruby lasers, the schematic diagram ...

... of 1-2%. The physical data on gas ... laser employing a confocal ruby gave a more divergent beam than the laser em-

• 075714F

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... with flat ends. The ... of ...

... 1981.

... Katedra fizyki doświadczalnej Uniwersytetu ...
... department, Mickiewicza University ...

... 1981 ...

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